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TLS

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

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The visions and realities of Alfred Kubin, by S. S. Prawer

The creative life in wartime London

Literary terms and factual errors, by Christopher Ricks

Nelson Goodman and the semantics of art

Bismarck and his banker

Metabolic architecture in Japan; Bess of Hardwick

Perpetual motion; rabies

The public poetry of Augustan England

FICTION
Elizabeth Smart; John Gardner; Janice Elliott

COMMENTARY
A last visit to Blandings, by Richard Usborne

Skateboarding

Illustration by Alfred Kubin for his fantastic novel *Die andere Seite*: the narrator, like Kubin himself, is a book-illustrator, and 'the portrait that looks out at the reader bears Kubin's own features' (see overleaf).

TLS Commentary

Attaching words to the world

By Roger Scruton

DAVID PERKINS and BARBARA LEONARD (Editors):
The Arts and Cognition
341pp. Johns Hopkins University Press. £12.40.

Ever since Hegel wrote of art as the "sensuous embodiment" of the Idea, the theory that art is a symbolic activity has provided the most popular conception of its nature. But nobody has been able to give a convincing account of this symbolic activity. Is it one thing or many? Is it a matter of evocation or convention, of personal response or linguistic rule? And what does art symbolize? Ideas, feelings, objects, states of affairs? From all the confused speculation of the later Idealists one firm distinction has emerged—the distinction between representation and expression, between the description of the world outside us and the expression of the mind within. The latter, according to the Expressionists, is the true aim of art, and representation is at best no more than a means to it.

More recent philosophers, wishing to preserve the distinction, but lacking the confidence to dismiss the part of it, have admitted that both representation and expression are the separate but complementary processes through which art presents its intimations of the world. Perhaps the most distinguished of these philosophers has been the American, Nelson Goodman, inventor of a profound paradox in the philosophy of science, whose *Languages of Art* was the first work of analytical philosophy to make any sustained contribution to aesthetics. While writing that work Goodman founded an association, called Harvard Project Zero, the purpose of which was to carry out research into all aspects of artistic appreciation and performance. The work of this Project, here brought together, consists of both philosophical and psychological studies, many of which assume, reiterate, vary, modify or purport to apply the general theory of artistic symbolism put forward in *Languages of Art*.

Goodman's project is a familiar one. It seeks for the nature of art in symbolism, and for the nature of symbolism in some general theory of signs. The project has been pursued, in a manner that is as speculative as it is intellectually rigorous, by a group of able vacuums, in the French and Italian coffee-houses, where it goes by the name of "semiology," but in Anglo-Saxon philosophy, because of the prevailing respect for elementary logic, "semiology" has little place.

Goodman's "semiotic" theory of art is derived from the uncompromising nominalism expounded in his earlier work, a nominalism which represents the relation between language and the world as largely inscrutable. This fact is not obviously appreciated by Goodman's critics. Nor, as the present volume shows, is it very clearly appreciated by his followers. According to Goodman the relation between words and the world can be described, like any relation, in terms of its formal structure—in terms of the logical categories of symmetry, reflexivity and transitivity—and in terms of the objects related (in this case words and things). But apart from that formal analysis there is nothing to be said. Words are labels which attach to things, but the attempt to describe their "essence" of "attachment" must, in using words, presuppose what it seeks to explain.

Goodman uses the word "denotation" to express the relation between words and things, and on his view both names and predicates denote. The difference is that, while a name denotes one thing, a predicate denotes many. It is a further aspect of his nominalism that reference to properties is not denotation: it suffices to speak of predicates, since to be red and to be denoted by the predicate "red" are one and the same thing.

Sometimes the process of "labelling" goes both ways. A colour sample is a sign for the colour which it denotes, and a colour word, in turn, is a sign for the colour which it denotes. It therefore denotes the label

"red". So that in this case, the predicate "red" both denotes and is denoted by the sample. Goodman analyses expression as a special case of this mutual labelling, representation as a special case of non-mutual labelling. What makes it possible to speak of a "special case" is not some fact about the internal structure of the labelling relation—for, being inscrutable, it has no internal structure—but certain formal properties of the "symbol system" to which the label belongs.

It is the sparseness of Goodman's theory which allows it to apply so directly to art. For it can easily be shown that the formal properties of the relation between a painting and its subject—the relation of pictorial "representation"—are identical with the formal properties of the relation between a word and its subject. We should not worry if that leads us to no new understanding of the relation: for what we are being told is that there is nothing to be understood. That is what nominalism says.

As a matter of fact, if we think of denotation as a relation between name and object, it is wrong to regard it as wholly inscrutable. For it can be shown that certain properties of the "symbol system" determine the appearance of inscrutable and make it possible to say something further about the relation between words and the world. Frege showed how the syntactic properties of language display and illuminate its semantic relations. He showed that the reference of a word (the object denoted) must make a systematic contribution to the conditions for the truth of sentences in which it occurs.

Tarski developed the theory formally, showing how to derive the conditions for the truth of any sentence from the reference of its parts: he thereby demonstrated the existence of a "generative" connection between reference and truth. Recent philosophers and linguists have taken advantage of these insights. For they showed how, by understanding the primitive parts of a language, a man can understand the whole. They therefore begin to show how words relate to the world in the minds of those who use and understand them.

Now the distinguishing feature of representational systems, such as painting, is that they are, as Goodman puts it, "syntactically dense". Between any two painted representations there will be a third, differing however minimally from each. Hence there is an infinite syntactic continuum, and it follows that the theory of reference—which requires syntactic disjointedness—cannot be applied.

To a Manichee

In a dozen different ways
All of them the same
You tell us life is terrible

You tell us with crushing of bones
You tell us with rending of sinews
You tell us with boiling of blood
With the man dragging the woman
With the woman decapitating the man
With the ant devouring the locust
With the wolf devouring the lamb

And all this while
Someone called God is there
Doing nothing about it

So it goes on
So it goes on

Till another book hits the shelves
With a noise like thunder
With a sound like applause
With a high cry of approbation

And life goes on just the same
Terrible, terrible
The whisper of terrible despair
Comforting the comfortable.

Anthony Thwaite



Urban surfer rides asphalt wave, from Skateboarding by David Hunn (18pp. Duckworth, £1). Born in California, Hunn in New York City, skateboards have been swooping and gliding into Britain, where the low rumble of polyurethane on concrete can now be heard from the South Bank to the backstreets. They offer, says Mr. Hunn, "unparalleled opportunities for exhibitionism of the best kind" and he provides instructions for bank-riding, "ro-lo" and "360s" (half-turns and full-turns), handstands, wheelstands and "wheelies" (riding the board on two wheels, or "slicks") as well as advice on safety equipment and first aid. The world speed record is 60 mph and a man once scooted 84 miles non-stop from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. In California, it seems, they learn to ride skateboards before they can walk, but it isn't just for kids: "lots of older people are doing it instead of jogging". And it is no mere novelty like hang-gliding: skateboarding was invented by taut-looked surfers ages ago, in 1965.

Building on to Blandings

By Richard Usborne

When, on July 21, 1940, the soldiers from the German *Kommandantur* in Le Touquet came to Low Wood, the Wodehouses' villa on the golf course in The Forest, and told the 58-year-old master of the house to pack a suitcase and come along to interview them, Wodehouse was with pencils, scribbling pads and the complete Works of Shakespeare, but forgot his passport. When, in February 1975, the 93-year-old Sir Pelham Wodehouse, DLitt (Oxon), in the house behind the trees in Basket Neck Lane, Rensselaersburg, Long Island, New York, was asked to go to hospital for a few days so that they might run some tests on a persistent skin-rash on the back of his hands and his bald head, he took with him his manuscript, a velvet-covered book of letters, a first-draft typescript of the first sixteen chapters, and thirty pages of notes, mostly hand-written.

Among these notes were two pages of typescript—an assessment of the first fifteen typed chapters (most of them were awarded an "A"), which meant in Wodehouse shorthand, "OK for the time being" and rough suggestions of how the last seven chapters would or could lead towards a happy ending, with Galahad, his troublesome mentors, departed from the castle, drinking a self-congratulatory port or two with Bech in the pantry.

Wodehouse died of a heart attack in the hospital, on St Valentine's Day. He had not thought of not returning to his study and his 1927 "Royal" typewriter with further pages of notes and ideas. He had not left the contents of the study nearly packed and docketed to help his executors. If you remember his books, he had a thing about men's studies and women trying to tidy them. To Lord de Mowbray, the recurring menace was love-love, pieces incarcerated in the castle. They moaned about reading Schopenhauer and, unless closely watched, they started trying to tidy his study. And in *The Man in the Saddle* Corley, Pirbright, English film star from Hollywood, staying

with her widower uncle, the Vicar of King's Dowerill, is a threat both to his study and his peace of mind.

Some time after Wodehouse's death, Lady Wodehouse's grandson, a London barrister, was able to go to Rensselaersburg to help with the reorganization of the house. The first fruits of the great tidy-up—the desk, the "Royal", a number of manuscript, books, some pipes, pouches, pens, pencils and other top-soil memorabilia—had already been enumerated and dispatched as a gift to Wodehouse's old school, Dulwich. But the grandson brought back to London a suitcase full of files and papers, letters, gramophone records, photographs, piles of handwritten notes and drafts of bits of novels and short stories. Among these, as I was sure there must be (for Wodehouse's notes for a book usually ran to over a hundred pages), were many more notes for the Blandings novel. I could spot the names—Lord Emsworth, Gally, two new sisters (Florence and Diana), Bech, Emsworth Arms, the Robinsons, Piper and Murchison. Also in the suitcase was the Shakespeare Wodehouse had taken to internment thirty-seven years before, and, on the blank endpapers, in pencil, a sort of schoolboy's calendar, crossing off the days to the end of term.

Chatto and Windus had bought the English rights to the novel in its unfinished form and they had commissioned me to work on them as a biographer, editor and exogote. Now we had one hundred and thirty pages of notes instead of fifty. I bought a strong magnifying glass and began trying to make out the text and find a sequence for the pages.

I have seen bundles Wodehouse made, and often gave away, of the material of other novels—corrected typescripts, returned from the printer with a hundred-plus pages of autograph notes. One such bundle sold for £1,000 at Sotheby's recently. Evidently Wodehouse had dated almost every page of his notes. For the last chronicle of Blandings, alas, very few pages were dated, and the pages were clearly not in order. But page by page they do, if deciphered, make a most interesting close-up addition to what Wodehouse had, nearly in *Performing Flies*, already

told us about his methods of working. A number of notes and drafts will be reproduced in *Sunset at Blandings*. Take this page of notes, undated, but headed "Sequence for and" (At least I think it's "for and"). It could be "for and", I suppose, but that makes less sense).

- 1 P & husband recaptured. Gally begs P. to give Vicky money. She refuses and leaves castle.
- 2 Gally in hammock. Plus Piper. P. says about Murchison dogging him. G says he'll handle it. Will keep M away while P proposes.
- 3 Gally & Murchison. G back to hammock.
- 4 Plus M. says he's engaged. Exit M.
- 5 Piper comes to Gally in hammock, says he's engaged. G gets him to give Jeff architectural job.
- 6 G and Bech. Note that with P gone and Diana going, the Blandings circle is all-male again, except for V.

That last sentence is written in thicker pen, at a later date. F is Florence, Gally's gorgon sister. Vicky is the heroine, P's step-daughter. Piper is the Chancery of the Exchequer. "Plus" means "and". M is Murchison, who is in love with P's maid (Diana is the only one of his ten sisters that Gally approves of). Jeff is the hero.

Some of the fragments do not seem to belong in any order. Among the pages that came back from them, I found a song-lyric entitled "Kissing Time". It's an oddity. I remember, in about 1923, seeing a musical comedy called *The Cabaret Girl* which, much later, I discovered to have been based on a book written by Wodehouse and George Grossmith. Wodehouse was listed also as having written all the lyrics, and Jerome Kern the music. A song that I remember from the show—the only one after all those years—is "Dancing Time". "Kissing Time", the song on which Wodehouse seems to have been working at the age of ninety-three in hospital is obviously made to fit the Kern "Dancing Time". I have now discovered that in fact the lyric of that one song, "Dancing Time", in *The Cabaret Girl*, was written by George Grossmith, not Wodehouse. It ended on a sob at the close of the Second Act. The chorus girl who had hoped to marry a nice early finds her hopes dashed, and she has to go back to the chorus. The last line, to slower music as she walks off, is "Dancing time's the only time left for me". What is Wodehouse doing dictating with similar words now? There are his words, as far as I can read them.

Kissing time is when you are sleeping, dreaming
While a band is playing a gooey
Kissing time is when that old moon is beaming
Though [of course you don't]
[Of course you'll find out soon]
You don't really need a moon
You'll discover soon
Rain or shine, no matter about the weather
Never mind how stormy it may be
Just so long as we're both alone together
Kissing time is my old time for me
and an alternative to that pernickety time is written in the margin: just so long as we're cuddled up close together.

What was he up to there in hospital? I do not know. But if that is the way his mind was working at the age of ninety-three, he was a lucky old man.

Catching on to coinings

American Speech is described as "A Quarterly of Linguistic Usage". This subtitle is already full of semantic interest. "Of"? Surely they mean "devoted to"? Or does quarterly over there mean dollap (cf. quarter of lamb)? Even the Notes for Contributors provide useful material, for they reveal that a hushpuppy is fried corn bread. But the statement of editorial policy bodes ill: "American Speech is concerned principally with the English language in the Western Hemisphere." Where is the vivid crispness of American speech?

Fortunately even the academic killstyes are helpless before quotations. The double issue of the Journal for Spring-Summer 1975 just out, some twenty years in arrears, for example, carries a piece by Gary N. Underwood which includes a lexicon of slang vocabulary used on the Fayetteville campus of the University of Arkansas. The article lists items known to be already current on other campuses and at the US Air Force Academy, such as five-finger discount (shoplifting), quick starts (trucker's soiled canvas shoes) and tubic it (twit television), the implication being that the language of the campus is a five-finger discount (shoplifting) on other campuses. Whether this is true or not, full marks to the begotter of *ass hummer* (motorcycle), door hugger (female who sits close to the door of a car to keep a distance from her date), hats (electric hair rollers), monoroni (one's only girl friend, as in "Aff I have a monoroni"), and jungle mouth (bad breath). The achievement appears all the mightier when we compare the Fayetteville glossary with what the rest of the United States has rustled up ("Among the New Words", by I. Willis Russell and Mary Gray Fortney): many variations on the word index (including the desperate *indexation* and *non-indexing*), *for thy* (parties), *dancing*, and other banalities. The one exception is *tot* (playground for small children, as in "Tot Lots Not So Hot"), a sub-heading in the *Intellectual Digest*.

One assumes the users of slang are not pushed out of shops (uspet, in the TLS of August 11, 1977, H. Roberts reviewed *Criminology and Penology* by John Lewis Gillin: Although few people nowadays regard the criminal as a separate species, crime is still commonly looked upon as *sui generis*. But crime without qualification implies little more than a breach of convention; and as an act which in one way or another is regarded as praiseworthy, or, at the worst, as a *faux pas*, is in another way, or communally, considered reprehensible and worthy of severe punishment. Other crimes, however, such as such with an approach to universality, being offences against the individualistic sentiment of normal man as distinct from those sentiments acquired after birth, peculiar to each community or age.

The professional criminal not infrequently displays a variety and even pride in what may be called the ethic of his craft, such as is usually thought admirable only in those following more respectable callings. Intelligent egotism, combined with an absence of faith in things unseen, often leads to a cynical wisdom which even the subtlest Jesuitism would find difficult to counter. "If

disturbed) by their bilingualism; indeed the mere fact that one of their professors has been busy indexing the terms on filing cards (three-by-fives, we are informed, not your vulgar four-by-sixes) must surely have the reverse effect. Fly then the Estonian-English bilinguals who were the subjects of a study of the attitude of bilinguals towards their personal names by Jee Lehtsa in the same issue of *American Speech*. A questionnaire containing thirty questions was administered by mail to 117 individuals who had participated in what is primarily described as an "Estonian cultural event" near Toronto, Canada. Of the thirty-four respondents who were under twenty-five years of age, 76 per cent stated they had never felt discriminated against for their use of either of their languages. In contrast, 100 per cent of them reacted strongly to this question: "If you have an Estonian-sounding name that is difficult for the ordinary English speaker to pronounce, how do you handle the problem?"

In a word, they all got the red *minus* (state of irritation or anger). Now, says Lehtsa, it may be that the subjects were simply deceiving themselves when they claimed successful integration into the English-speaking community, and the suppressed resentment of the discrimination rose to the surface when the question of the personal name was raised; or it may be that we are all sensitive about our names: mispronunciation of the name is a violation of the individual. In other words, the problem is specific to bilinguals; it "remains only marginally a sociolinguistic problem, and becomes properly a problem of the psychology of the individual."

Down in Panther Hollow, Pittsburgh they make loss, heavy weather of their bilingualism, let alone their individual. As James Cascento and Douglas Radcliffe-Umstead tell us, the Italian community has solved the problem by going native rather than by developing *Italo-English* as a language comprehensible to immigrants and second-generation Americans alike. *Bona fortuna!*

Fifty years on . . .

In the TLS of August 11, 1927, H. Roberts reviewed *Criminology and Penology* by John Lewis Gillin:

Although few people nowadays regard the criminal as a separate species, crime is still commonly looked upon as *sui generis*. But crime without qualification implies little more than a breach of convention; and as an act which in one way or another is regarded as praiseworthy, or, at the worst, as a *faux pas*, is in another way, or communally, considered reprehensible and worthy of severe punishment. Other crimes, however, such as such with an approach to universality, being offences against the individualistic sentiment of normal man as distinct from those sentiments acquired after birth, peculiar to each community or age.

The professional criminal not infrequently displays a variety and even pride in what may be called the ethic of his craft, such as is usually thought admirable only in those following more respectable callings. Intelligent egotism, combined with an absence of faith in things unseen, often leads to a cynical wisdom which even the subtlest Jesuitism would find difficult to counter. "If

I were not a thief by vocation", said the French criminal Lablanc, I should become one by calculation. It is the best profession I have computed the good-to-bad chance of all the others and I am convinced by the comparison that there is none more favourable or more independent than that of the thief, nor one that does not offer at least an equal amount of danger. What should I have become in a society of honest men? I could only choose a disagreeable trade, become a delivery boy in a store, or at most read the miserable book of shipping clerk in a warehouse. When one remembers the great differences between individual human make-ups and the ever-varying proportions of impulses and emotions, it is not the frequency of crime that surprises one but its relative infrequency. It seems indeed strange that the great bulk of people, manifesting in their temperaments every degree of sociability and solitariness, tenderness and indifference, of lively and placidly, should be so willing to obey laws that observe customs which, in the very nature of things, can comfortably fit but a few.

Thomas Hardy

by Norman Page

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Thomas Hardy
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Oxford University Press

Banker to the Chancellor

By Jonathan Steinberg

FRITZ STERN:
Gold and Iron
Bismarck, Bleichröder, and the
Building of the German Empire
64pp. Allen and Unwin. £11.50.

This is no ordinary piece of historical scholarship. From the first line, "this is a book about Germans and Jews" to the last sentence, "there are lessons in his life far greater than they are in his lasting monument", Fritz Stern wants us to see this work in the grandest perspective. *Gold and Iron* makes biographical, historical and literary claims which go beyond the life of Bismarck and Bleichröder, the most influential Berlin banker of his generation. *Hofjude* extraordinary, confident and intimate of the great, above all, Bismarck's financial councillor and personal banker. Professor Stern tells us that what we have in our hands is at once an extraordinary human story and a kind of monument to the "ambiguities" of German Jewry. The richness of the raw material, the importance of the subject and the deep emotional commitment of the author have produced a work quite unlike any I can recall and correspondingly difficult to sum up.

There is, to begin with, the sheer volume of new material here. Gerson Bleichröder (1822-1893) knew everybody who was anybody in Europe between the 1850s and his death. As he became richer and more powerful, he took part in enterprises as diverse as supplying Bismarck and his staff with delicacies during the siege of Paris in 1870, trying to get civil rights for Romania's Jews, and financing Mexican loans. He carried out secret missions to help oppressed families and himself was victim of a sensational blackmail case. He entertained on a scale that astonished Disraeli. As a contemporary put it, "Berlin society is divided into two camps—those who go to Bleichröder while he is in town, and those who mock him but do not go".

He wrote and received thousands of letters in his business career; many of them survived the holocaust in Germany and turned up in the possession of Mr F. M. Brunner of Arnold and S. Bleichröder, a New York brokerage firm and successor to the old Bleichröder bank. When Professor Stern began to sort out this treasure with his colleagues, David Landes, they thought, at first, that the job would not take long. In the event, as Professor Stern tells us, it took two decades to produce half of the story. (The other half, Landes was to write about the economic and banking side of Bleichröder's activities.) It is easy to see why. Not only was the archive immense as it was, not complete (there were no Bleichröder

letters; only those he received) but the incidents which the letters reflected required an enormous amount of background. Professor Stern had to learn a lot of banking in order to make sense of the simpler of Bleichröder's operations, and few were simple. He needed material and narrative space to explain them to the reader.

Take one of the many cases in *Gold and Iron*. Bleichröder headed the consortium in 1889 which successfully refunded 250 million marks of old Russian railroad shares for new shares guaranteed by the Russian state at 1 per cent lower rate of interest. He made a lot of money, pleased the Russians who saved a lot of money, and contributed to the financial confrontation between Bismarck and the young Emperor William II, a confrontation which ended with the dropping of the plot as *Reich* portrayed Bismarck's fall from power, a year later. To show how and why these events acted on each other, Professor Stern needs eleven pages and must have needed weeks of work. This is one reason, though not the only one, why the book is long.

Another is that Professor Stern kept finding more and more new material. The original find in New York was important enough for two historians to live off for several years, but Professor Stern found two others of even greater importance. The first concerned the correspondence between Bleichröder and the Russian Rothschild correspondence in Paris, and finally the Bleichröder-Bismarck correspondence, miraculously untouched by the war, in the stable at the Bismarck estate in Friedrichsruh outside Hamburg. There were over a thousand letters of immense importance. Stern is the first historian who can tell us the whole story about the personal finances of the Iron Chancellor and about countless other episodes in Bismarck's career. He was also, in a position to right an ancient wrong done to Bleichröder, whom Bismarck had written out of his own life by mentioning him only once in his autobiography and whom subsequent historians had made into an "unperson".

It gave Professor Stern an opportunity to write his own very personal epitaph for German Jewry. Shimmering in the distance, there was a great work to be written, a work of Jewish history, the work of a distinguished scholar. It must have been at this point that Stern made the decision to write a double biography, a counterpoint of Bismarck and Bleichröder as two interrelated personalities and as representatives of two tragically interwoven stories: that of the Germans and that of the German Jews. The double biography would act as a reflecting mirror in which the reader would at last see the ambiguity of German-Jewish history.

It is a pity that the decision was a mistake. The book is a masterpiece, the first place, the material in the archives was only partially about Bleichröder's relationship to Bismarck; most of it was about everybody

else. Its natural vehicle should have been a biography of Bleichröder. By trying to balance Bismarck and Bleichröder, Professor Stern took on an impossible task, as he has to admit, for all there was "a vast inequality between Bismarck and Bleichröder in life" but, more important, there was a vast difference between them in historical significance. Bismarck could have found ten other Bleichröders. There were plenty of discreet Jewish bankers who could manage Bismarck's portfolio as well as Bleichröder, but there was only one Bismarck.

Committed to what was an unworkable plan, Professor Stern tried to inflate by rhetoric and special pleading what the facts plainly deny. We are told so many times that I stopped noting them that Bismarck "needed" Bleichröder (page 52) that Bleichröder was uniquely valuable (page 62), that each waited what the other possessed (page 96), that both were equally representative of their age (page 19) and both, "if on a different scale" (page 426) had to be constantly suspicious. All this is manifestly false and falsified by Professor Stern's own evidence. The most revealing sentence in the whole book comes in a letter of 1866 from Moritz von Goldschmidt, a close associate of the Austrian Rothschild Bleichröder and Goldschmidt feared the outbreak of an Austro-Prussian conflict and tried to prevent it, but, says Goldschmidt, "we are both too unimportant to interfere in such situations".

The double biography was not only a mistake as history, it was a mistake as literature. The two central figures were not only grossly unequal in their historical significance but also in their human interest. Bismarck must have been the most fascinating statesman of the nineteenth century: "When he sneezes or says prosit", remarked Theodore Fontane, the novelist, "I find it more interesting than the wise speeches of six progressives".

Bismarck's prose crackles and his deeds astound us. His ragged, his jokes, his sudden changes of mood, his contemptuousness, even as a student at Göttingen, Bismarck could dazzle his friends, one of whom, an American who later became a famous historian, J. L. Motley, even wrote a novel about the "mad Junker".

Bleichröder must have had something to recommend him but you will not find it in the six hundred pages of *Gold and Iron*. I suspect that Bleichröder was one of those men whose virtues are intrinsically closed to literature (except the greatest)—men of judgment, shrewdness or wisdom, discreet and subtle fellows who convey intelligence indirectly. What we have before us is a succession of sycophantic letters in the most servile of whims, and even the author has to confess that his hero is not a character.

He apparently was obtuse, insensitive to many slights, filled with

the feeling that his wealth, position, and intelligence were shields enough against attacks from below. Obtuseness was the key to social success—just as intelligence was the condition of his material success.

The double-biography technique has another literary drawback which only becomes apparent gradually. It works as an organizing device quite well for the years between 1859 and 1867, years in which Bismarck had not yet established himself as the greatest statesman of the nineteenth century. During the 1860s, the so-called *Konfliktzeit*, Prussian crown and parliament engaged in a bitter battle for control of the revenues. Bismarck's appointment, roughly the equivalent of the Queen calling Tony Benn to form a cabinet, was a desperate measure. Bismarck needed Bleichröder as a financier more than at any other time in his career, or at least more continuously.

After 1867 Bismarck still used and saw Bleichröder, but the Chancellor lived on a plane so far above that of his private banker that Professor Stern is reduced to observations as vacuous as a vague connotation of view between Bismarck and Bleichröder. He is compelled to lay his material along the rises and falls of Bismarck's life rather than along the very different contours of Bleichröder's. Hence we get only a few fragments of what is one of the most important material.

Why is the financing of the Italian government's securities of 1888 in a chapter on imperialism and colonialism with which it has nothing to do? Why are the important biographical passages on

Bleichröder as the Jew and parvenu to be found in a Part 3 late in the book? By attempting to equate Bismarck and Bleichröder, Professor Stern has made it harder for us to see Bleichröder in the round living his life in the order which he experienced it.

Literary and structural problems tell more seriously in *Gold and Iron*, because Professor Stern starts out by making claims for the biographical and literary approach. Fair enough, but he must be judged by those standards, too. A man who fills his book with literary allusions, who heads each chapter with citations from largely literary sources and who draws an overt parallel between the fall of the House of Bleichröder and *Buddenbrooks*, forces the reader to think about the book as if it were a nineteenth-century novel.

Unfortunately, Professor Stern sometimes falls into the sort of high-flown, cliché-ridden prose which historians turn out in overheated moments. And chapters tend to begin with clanging of gongs: "A new Reich had been forged in the fires of war." "The new Empire was born in blood and exultation." The repetition is not unique either.

Gold and Iron stakes out a claim to be a great work. Is it one? I have to confess that no book in my field has gripped me so deeply nor has fixed itself in my memory so tightly. Historians tend to be modest fellows who stick to what they can do and write for each other. Here is a historian who has decided that his subject was so important, his own material so important, his own purpose so noble that he had the duty to write on a grand scale. It is no *Buddenbrooks* but, in the end, in its way, *Gold and Iron* has achieved its own kind of greatness.

Total government

By Joachim Whaley

GERALD STRAUSS:
Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century
305pp. Indiana University Press. £3.75.

Nuremberg in the sixteenth century was in many ways the prototype of the modern city. It was a free imperial city, independent politically within a predatory world of princes, kings and emperors, it seemed to embody those virtues of civic unity and stability so much envied and admired by commentators like Machiavelli and Bacon. The leading citizens were very much aware of their city's remarkable position. They doted on its past with every expectation that the future would bring little change. The Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493, which mapped out this path of glory, concluded with the addition of several blank pages accompanied by an exhortation to the reader to begin his own record of events, to conserve the living myth of Nuremberg's greatness.

Indeed, the first half of the sixteenth century brought much that was worthy of the record. If Nuremberg produced no Fugger, no great religious reformer, the city underwent a renaissance in other not less impressive ways. Its patricians, like Willibald Pirckheimer, portrayed as a virtuous citizen by Dürer, combined the virtues of scholarship with practical wisdom; its artists and sculptors, men like Veit Stoss and Dürer, produced some of the more remarkable pieces of German art at this time; its craftsmen and cartographers were renowned throughout the old world. All this was underpinned by a solid foundation of economic prosperity and internal stability.

Gerald Strauss's *Nuremberg in the Sixteenth Century* is concerned to analyse this phenomenon of continued prosperity and the foundations upon which it rested. It is a very good book, an isolated example. Few have taken up the plea for further research contained in the preface to the original edition ten years ago. Apart from specialist studies of the process of economic change, modern Germany remains relatively unknown territory. It is perhaps an indication of this neglect that Strauss himself finds it possible to present this book

once more without any fundamental changes in its general thesis. The main aim is to show how one "typical" German city actually functioned in this period. An analysis of the ideology of the ruling class forms the foundation and indeed the explanation of what follows. A closely knit group of patrician families created an ethos of government, which not only implied a doctrine of implicit obedience to the city's rulers, but which also justified them in regulating the lives of their fellow citizens down to the most minute details. A rigid code of social behaviour was laid down stipulating modes of dress and conduct. The majority of the population was entwined in a mass of laws and ordinances which complemented these regulations already imposed by the guilds and brotherhoods. The city seemed to be no limit to the city's concerns: bathing houses were provided in the interests of public health, while even prostitution was institutionalized and officially regulated. Such a society, overgoverned by the city not even the Reformation could bring any surprises: the city fathers calmly weighed up the political and diplomatic situation before gradually moving towards the desired end. Nuremberg exemplified none of that social upheaval and disorder which characterized the change in other areas.

All this was possible, Strauss argues, simply because so little had changed. Growth had been gradual and measured, and the city had maintained a homogeneous middle class. The lack of large-scale economic enterprises, for example, implied that large-scale disasters could be avoided too.

In many ways, however, the picture which emerges from this study of a city which seemed almost unshakable, Nuremberg, seen here, is a Disneyland world of larger-than-life stereotypes with Hans Sachs playing the role of a scurrilous Wizard of Oz. The image of the patricians is too convincing than that of the masses. But it seems more probable that more might not have been said about those groups who could hardly have been capable of understanding the complex humanist ideology of the ruling elite. It is difficult to accept that they never rebelled, if only in a minor way, against the restrictions and degradations of their environment.

The result is more truly an examination of those aspects of Nuremberg's existence which lived up to the ideal of the sixteenth-century ideal of civic virtue. In a history told which it applies to be.

The grain must get through

By J. M. J. Rogister

S. L. KAPLAN:
Bread, Politics and Political Economy in the Reign of Louis XV
Two volumes
797pp. The Hague: Nijhoff, 1961.

Three criticisms must be made at once of this work. First, its title is misleading; the reign of Louis XV lasted from 1715 to 1774, but the book deals almost exclusively with the period from 1767 to 1774. Secondly, it is too long. Thirdly, it is devoted to seven years and made possible by seven grants which were made to the author in an age of academic austerity, especially as the author is often long-winded and repetitive. Thirdly, the style is turgid and grates in places; thus, "fronts of recalcitrance" tend to "coalesce" in a "bizarre" provision, a particular remedy does not mean that "the medicine did not have ominous contraindications". It is to be hoped that only an unfortunate translation has led to one of these "coalescences", Chaumont, being described as "devoted to science art and lively conversation".

Although it could have been pruned and given a more appropriate title, S. L. Kaplan's book is nevertheless a remarkable achievement and an impressive piece of scholarship. The author has worked diligently in several Parisian and provincial archives. Moreover, it is clear that a study of the grain trade in pre-revolutionary France was badly needed, and Dr Kaplan has gone a considerable way towards meeting that need. In the process he has forced us to re-examine some of the theories of La Rousseau and the representatives of the "demographic" school. Years ago Richard Cobb argued that the subsistence problem was above all one of distribution rather than of production, but to apply this useful hypothesis to the grain trade, a study of the grain trade, Dr Kaplan has gone a considerable way towards meeting that need. In the process he has forced us to re-examine some of the theories of La Rousseau and the representatives of the "demographic" school.

The result is a confirmation of Professor Cobb's hypothesis. Dr Kaplan shows how, by tradition, the French government and its agencies intervened in the production of grain, especially in the capital, because they felt that the "social and political structures

could not passively bear the strain or tolerate the risk of scarcity. It was that reason, the police, the *parlements*, and officials at all levels of the administration endeavoured to prevent popular subsistence being threatened in any prolonged or unusual manner. That they were expected to play this role was well entrenched in popular belief. However, there were abundant disadvantages: "police controls and interventions", writes Dr Kaplan, "violated property rights, demoralized and confused traders, jeopardized wide-ranging speculations, encouraged particularism, and led to inefficient and expensive distributive practices." Police action often forced grain prices up (though some times it could achieve the opposite effect).

In 1763-64 the government changed course and freed the grain trade from many of the restrictions that the old system had entailed. Dr Kaplan argues that the aim of these reforms was not to remedy specific defects of that system but to replace it altogether. It was no longer to be the business of government to assure the subsistence of the people by the police of provisioning.

The new system would, it was hoped, lead to an expansion of agriculture and to a revitalized trade from many of the restrictions that the old system had entailed. Dr Kaplan argues that the aim of these reforms was not to remedy specific defects of that system but to replace it altogether. It was no longer to be the business of government to assure the subsistence of the people by the police of provisioning.

His conclusion is that the constitutional and political struggle between the government and the *parlements*, and the preparation for the 1789 revolution, was a struggle for the control of the grain trade. Dr Kaplan expresses surprise that such a radical concept as the liberalization of the grain trade should have passed into law. Yet it is hardly surprising that it did, as he considers the government's similar attempts to establish a bureaucratic control over all state finance and to create a secular civil service.

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In time of pestilence

By Paul Slack

JEAN-NOËL BIRABEN:
Les hommes et la peste en France et dans les pays européens et méditerranéens
Volume 2: Les hommes face à la peste
416pp. The Hague: Mouton, 1975.

Jean-Noël Biraben's monumental history of plague is now complete. The first volume (reviewed in the TLS, August 27 1976), a work of enormous range and erudition, considered the history of the disease and the effects of the disease between the sixth and the eighteenth century. This concluding volume has two parts. The bibliography fills half of it—a monstrous list of some three thousand titles. The second half, which has gone into the book, is a history of the ways in which men regarded plague in the past and of the mechanisms by which they tried to control it. Having described the ravages caused by the plague, the author now tells us how people reacted to it.

From the beginning outbreaks of plague were interpreted as the result of a complex set of influences, including both supernatural and natural causes. The relative importance of the various ingredi-

ents in this mixture changed over time, but the essential elements remained the same. Divine providence and astrological conjunctions were usually fundamental causes. Poor hygiene, stagnant pools, unhealthy air, an unbalanced diet or style of life disposed particular localities and individuals to infection. Ideas of contagion and the germ theory of disease were eventually absorbed into this scientific explanatory structure. But they did not displace it. It was not until the end of the nineteenth century that there was any real scientific advance, with the identification of rats and fleas as carriers of the infection.

If there were mixed causes of plague, there were also mixed remedies to counteract them. There were special prayers and processions, magical amulets and restorative medicines designed to restore health and purify the air. Humours and perfumes to ward off infectious miasmas. Since the very thought of the disease was dangerous, there were even regulations forbidding the ringing of funeral bells which might spread the plague. Psychological warfare against plague. But in practice the best preservatives were always recognized to be flight from infected places and the avoidance of infected individuals. Consequently, heavy demands were placed on governments: how to recognize and guard against the approach of an epidemic; how to

isolate the sick and pay for their support; how to control urban populations left unemployed and disorderly by the flight of their political and economic masters.

Dr Biraben gives a detailed account of all these attitudes and defences in turn. But he concentrates in particular on the administrative regulations, the corps of new officials and the financial burdens which they imposed on infected towns. He describes how they produced statistical and medical innovations. Bills of mortality, boards of health, specialized hospitals, health certificates and quarantines were all the product of epidemics in Renaissance Europe. Plague is shown to have an important place in the history of government as well as in the history of public health.

In some respects Dr Biraben's treatment of these subjects is less comprehensive than the demographic history presented in Volume 1. He relies more heavily on French sources, to the neglect of other countries. This gives the book coherence, and one could scarcely do better. The author repeats elsewhere the details in French which he has in mind, to say that the explanation and regulations found in French towns were duplicated in other parts of the Continent. The only exceptions were the Muslim lands, where, (according to

The Third Republic

By Michael Biddiss

R. D. ANDERSON:
France 1870-1914
Politics and Society
215pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £5.95.

Adolphe Thiers was undoubtedly correct in his famous pronouncement about a republic being the regime which divided Frenchmen least. Even so, the version whose history he inaugurated in 1871 had got through some sixty administrations by 1914. The fact suggests that students of the Third Republic need to be exceptionally stout in heart and clear in mind. R. D. Anderson's *France 1870-1914* should help both the morale and the understanding. He sets out "to synthesize a wide range of recent work", especially of the kind available chiefly in monographic form. He does so with the further objective of showing the political development of the Third Republic in the context of the growing suspicion felt about officially-sponsored history, his argument was not unreasonable or unrealistic. The action of *commissionnaires* like the German *Bismarck* helped to create the popular myth that Louis XV was speculating in grain and causing starvation; moreover, the fact, which Dr Kaplan does not mention, that Bismarck was a Protestant may also have caused disquiet in Bordeaux. Dr Kaplan's understanding of local reactions is perhaps limited by his excessive reliance on official records.

The opening chapter gives a coherent account of the Republic's political evolution until 1871. It should be read in conjunction with an admirably presented appendix, which lists phases by phase the results of national elections, the principal groups within the Chamber, and the bases of whatever parliamentary support each administration managed to muster. Next comes a survey, on the national scene, of the Republic's social and economic foundations.

Here Dr Anderson describes particularly well how France, despite such marked political instability and ideological conflict, was able to remain "one of the most stable, homogeneous, and conservative societies in Europe". He is alert to the significance of tensions between the various classes, but rightly refuses to convert these conflicts into a simple explanatory motif.

Nowhere are the relevant complexities and ambiguities more evident than in the case of the peasants. "They were not rich," writes Dr Anderson, "yet they were not poor, and they were not idle. They looked back to the Revolution of 1789 as the source of their prosperity." There is a sensitive analysis of that stubborn peasant independence which Marx found so awkward to understand, as well as an explanation of the extent to which

this kind of individualism and social conservatism was reflected elsewhere in the social structure.

These general observations on the political and social scene are rendered more subtle through a further section on local variations. Since many of the best monographs about the Third Republic focus on a regional focus, the "mayor of opinion" is an outstandingly rewarding field for Dr Anderson's work of distillation. He is right to stress here just how much today's student can still learn from the merits and the weaknesses of André Siegfried's pioneering classic of 1913 about the electoral sociology of western France.

The interplay between Paris and the regions features prominently in the succeeding chapter on elections, deputies, and parties. The author then considers the conduct of Chamber and Senate. The familiar, yet confusing, confusion of such rapid turnover in administration is mitigated through the use of staff minutes from one cabinet to the next. Equally important is to grasp the possibility that the Chamber might not actually have wanted a government. In a sense unfamiliar to the British observer, the system worked. It did so, as Siegfried noted, being so well adapted "to the needs, the inclinations, and even the failings of the French people".

The politics of those from left, right, and centre who composed the nation's attention provide the substance for three further chapters. One of Dr Anderson's leading themes is the growing awareness of the need for tighter party organization under conditions of mass mobilization, and there is special work to be done in the account of the dilemma of the Radical Centre after 1900. A concluding essay on foreign and colonial policy elucidates that curious mixture of confidence and insecurity so characteristic of French attitudes (though not of French attitudes alone) in the years leading up to 1914. The book is rounded off by a good annotated bibliography, including references to articles and theses.

Dr Anderson's subtle intelligence is honest enough that he has left out, as being beyond his brief, any sustained consideration of the cultural and intellectual life of *la belle époque*. But, even within such self-imposed limits, should he not have drawn attention to the insights his study history so richly present in the pages of Proust, whose great cycle was conceived and drafted during these years? Similarly, students would have benefited from some reference to such rewarding sources as the essays of Alain and Anatole France's *Le Vie des Pingouins*, that rollicking satire on contemporary political folly in France and beyond.

On the whole, however, Dr Anderson's book constitutes a fine introduction to the political and social affairs of the Third Republic during its better years. Only under the changed international and economic circumstances of the 1930s were the Republic's underlying weaknesses fully revealed. I hope Dr Anderson will go on to write about the period down to 1940 with the kind of clarity and succinctness so simply demonstrated here. Let him be fortified by the thought that he now has only some fifty more administrations to master.

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Kaiser Bill the bully

By Georgina Battiscombe

TYLER WHITTE:
The Last Kaiser
A Biography of William II, German Emperor and King of Prussia
366pp. Hutchinson, £6.50.

Kaiser William II is a lightweight character who nevertheless requires a heavyweight biography. Triviality is out of place in this context; any book about him should be an essentially serious one because in life poses a supremely serious question. Was this boyemperor of our childhood in any way responsible for the outbreak of the First World War? The real origins of this conflict were, of course, rooted deep in history but did the character and actions of this foolish monarch help to spark off the warring superpower? Tyler Whittle tells us that during his years of exile in Holland, the Kaiser "remained sensitive to the charge that the personally was responsible for causing the deaths of ten millions, the maiming of 30 millions, and the wasting of huge areas of square miles of territory". However, unlike his own character,

a man lying under that tremendous charge cannot be properly dealt with in a book of royal title-tattle. The *Last Kaiser* is equipped with all the impediments of a serious historical study; the substance only is lacking. Only one chapter has less than fifty references; another has over 200. The statements and quotations thus referenced are, however, hardly worth such careful declamation. The details of William's private life and his eccentricities of behaviour are of interest only as they affect the development of the political situation and show the connection may be there. Mr Whittle fails to make it apparent.

In similar manner he fails to relate the events of the years from 1859 to 1909, a period to which he devotes twelve chapters, to the shorter but more fateful period from 1909 to 1918, all of which he devotes to the Kaiser's last years. Though thinner in texture than the earlier section, these two chapters are the most interesting in the book. Good sense comes when the guns begin to fire. Here at last Mr Whittle comes to grips with the problem, which has been in the reader's mind from the very beginning. He believes that Bismarck, Helldorf and the Crown Prince were the villains of the piece and that William himself went into the war reluctantly, bellicose and

bullying though his previous behaviour had been. But surely, both as parent and as absolute monarch, the ultimate authority, and therefore the ultimate responsibility, were his and his alone.

Mr Whittle makes an excellent point when he argues that the Kaiser would have done well to follow the example of his cousin, George V, and identify himself with the nation at home, paying only part of the cost of the war. The Kaiser's last years, from 1909 to 1918, are a study in the heads of the High Command. In consequence, when the Kaiser was hopelessly out of touch with the people at large who were not angry to see him driven into exile. During the years of retirement in Holland, this blustering, self-important megalomaniac, whose only indiscretions had made him the laughing stock of Europe, behaved with quiet dignity, maintaining a discreet and almost absolute silence. Once again Mr Whittle makes no comment and offers no explanation.

The *Last Kaiser* is a well-researched book and easy to read, but somewhat of a disappointment. To younger readers, whose personal emotions and memories are not involved, it may seem less inadequate than it does to those of an older generation.

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CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

AP4/5 £3,366 to £4,085 plus Phase 1 and 2 pay awards

Applications are invited for the above post from Chartered Librarians experienced in Children's Librarianship. This is a senior post in a busy department and the male/female appointed will be responsible for the supervision of work with children in three geographical areas and in the Central Children's Library. Starting salary will be commensurate with past experience in this field.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton (Tel. 0201) ext. 5071, to be returned by August 26, 1977.

Durham County Council
County Record Office

Assistant Archivist

Salary Scale AP3 £2,922-£3,282 p.a. plus £312 p.a. supplement plus 5 per cent pay award. Applicants must be housewife graduates, who hold a Diploma in Archive Administration.

Application forms, which must be returned by 26th August, 1977, and further details from the Chief Executive and Clerk, County Hall, Durham DH1 1SU.

BOROUGH OF LLANELLI
PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES
APPOINTMENT OF
MOBILE LIBRARIAN

Post Ref. 155/PL/8/21. Salary Grade AP2/4 (£2,922 to £3,702) plus £312 and 5 per cent salary supplement

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Librarians for the above mentioned post for the Llanelli Public Library.

Llanelli is an independent library authority serving a population of 78,000 within an area of 90 square miles. The service is modern and progressive and affords a good opportunity to a young professional. Further information can be obtained from the Borough Librarian at the Public Library, Llanelli.

Canvassing of Members of the Council or any Committee of the Council directly or indirectly for this appointment shall disqualify the candidate concerned.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned and should be returned, together with the names and addresses of two referees not later than Monday, 22nd August, 1977.

Town Hall, Llanelli, Dyfed, SA15 3AH.

ERIC P. WILLIAMS,
Borough Secretary.

Leicestershire

LIBRARIAN
(ASIAN LANGUAGES)

A challenging new post, on salary scale AP3 (£2,922-£3,282) plus pay supplements of between £474-£492. Working as a member of a Headquarters-based team of Librarians, the postholder will work closely with Leicestershire Libraries' two Liaison Officers in co-ordinating the selection and acquisition of Asian language books and other media, and in assimilating these materials into a computer-based ordering, cataloguing and issue system.

Applicants must be Chartered Librarians, literate in English and at least one of the major Asian languages; previous cataloguing experience is desirable but not essential. Write or telephone for application form and further details from Geoffrey Smith, P.A., County Librarian, First Floor, Thames Tower, Navigation Street, Leicester LE1 3UR. Closing date 24th August, 1977.

Libraries and Information

Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale

Libraries Department

Children's Services
Librarian
(Heywood area)

AP.4 £3,366-£3,702 plus £495-£512 in supplements

Applicants must be Chartered and have had experience of work with young people.

Application forms and further details available from the Chief Personnel Officer, 168 Drake Street, Rochdale, OL16 1XG, to whom they should be returned by 22nd August, 1977. (Ref. A.988).

LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

Senior Assistant

Children's Library, Librarian's Grade £2,724-£3,679 p.a. (a qualification bar operates at £3,450 p.a.) plus 5 per cent earnings supplement up to a maximum of £17.38 per month. Applications are invited from those possessing the Library Association Final Examination or an equivalent to take charge of the service to children at the Central Library. Commencing salary in accordance with qualifications and experience with a minimum of £3,519 p.a. if qualified.

Application form and further details from Chief Librarian and Curator, The Retreat, Retreat Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1PH. (01-840 0031), returnable by 30th August, 1977.

London Borough of
RICHMOND UPON THAMES

WEST GLAMORGAN County Council

BRANCH LIBRARIAN

PONTARDAWE LIBRARY

The person appointed will be responsible for the administration of a busy branch library. Applicants should preferably be Chartered Librarians, but consideration will also be given to qualified librarians.

Salary, £3,234 to £4,014 per annum.

Application forms, returnable by August 26, 1977, are available from the County Clerk, Central Personnel Unit, West Glamorgan County Council, The Guildhall, Swansea. Telephone Swansea 50821, extension 2923. Please quote Ref. SVF/037/212.

Lincolnshire

Hospital Librarian

Lincoln
AP4 £3,366-£3,702 plus £312 supplement
Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for this post based at Lincoln County Hospital.

The duties of the post involve the organisation, administration and operation of a general library service to staff and patients at County and St. George's Hospital and an up-to-date information service of books and periodicals to medical staff.

The County Council has agreed a scheme of removal and lodging allowances payable in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Personnel and Central Services, County Office, Lincoln (Lincoln 2952 Ext. 346), to whom completed forms should be returned by 26th August 1977.

BBC

BBC NEWS INFORMATION
EXTERNAL SERVICES UNIT
requires

a Senior Enquiry Assistant

In the External Services Unit at Bush House (Aldwych). Substantial experience and/or qualification in current information work essential, including indexing and subject classification of press cuttings and news bulletins. Typing desirable. The post involves evening and weekend shift work. Salary £2,886 per annum (may be higher if qualifications exceptional) by £129 to £3,631 per annum, plus appropriate Pay Supplement and 10 per cent Shift Allowance.

Telephone or write immediately, enclosing addressed envelope, for application form quoting reference 77.G.3937L, to Appointment Department, BBC, London W1A 1AA. Telephone 01-680 4468, extension 4819.

LIBRARIAN

Salary: £3,852-£4,857 p.a. inclusive.

We are looking for an experienced librarian (male or female) to join one of our four zone teams in providing the full range of library services for the area. Particular emphasis will be laid on the development of specialist fields and the service outside the library building.

For further information and application form telephone (quoting Ref. A84) 781 0801, ext. 80, or 781 1931 (24-hour answering service). London Borough of Lambeth, Directorate of Amenities Services, 14 Knights Hill, West Norwood, S.E.27. Closing date 26th August, 1977.

LAMBETH

Lambeth Services—Libraries

Assistant Librarian

Ashfield
£2,127-£3,282 p.a. plus £312 p.a. plus phase 2 supplements

We are looking for an enthusiastic, newly qualified librarian for this post. The successful applicant (male or female) will be responsible for the operation and development of the service in two branch libraries in the area. The postholder will be given a wide range of opportunities to develop his/her professional skills. The minimum salary for Chartered Librarians will be £2,922 plus supplements.

Generous assistance will be given with expenses incurred in moving house in accordance with the Authority's Scheme.

Further details are available from the Staffing Section, at the address below, telephone Nottingham 865555 ext. 381.

Applications, including full personal and career details and the names and addresses of two referees to reach the Director of Leisure Services at Trent Bridge House, Fox Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, by 26th August, 1977 at the latest.

Nottinghamshire
County Council
County Hall West Bridgford
Nottingham NG2 7OP

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

THE BELFAST EDUCATION
AND LIBRARY BOARD
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the undernoted posts:

1 DIVISIONAL LIBRARIAN
(2 POSTS)

SALARY: £3,825-£4,545
(NJC AP5/SO1) plus supplements

The successful applicants will work as part of a team of three responsible to the Assistant Chief Librarian (Lending Services), for development and day-to-day organisation of a lending system of twenty branch libraries.

2 SECONDARY SCHOOLS
LIBRARIAN

SALARY: £3,825-£4,545
(NJC AP5/SO1) plus supplements

The successful applicant must have the ability and initiative to undertake the organisation and development of this new service to secondary schools, to train staff, supervise book selection and develop close liaison with the schools served.

3 AUDIO/VISUAL LIBRARIAN

SALARY: £3,366-£4,085
(NJC AP4/AP5) plus supplements

The successful applicant will work mainly within the field of educational support services, with non-book materials of all types.

4 ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN/
BRANCH LIBRARIAN

SALARY: £2,922-£3,702
(NJC AP3/4) plus supplements

A number of posts are available within the Library Service. The duties will entail either controlling and extending the operation of a service point or supporting a Departmental Librarian.

5 ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

SALARY: £2,922-£3,282
(NJC AP3) plus supplements

A number of posts are available throughout the library service.

All posts are open to both male and female applicants who must be qualified librarians. PAY SUPPLEMENTS: Plus £312 p.a. (Phase I) plus 5 per cent on gross earnings (Phase II). CANVASSING WILL DISQUALIFY. Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Board Headquarters, 40 Academy Street, Belfast BT1 2NQ. Application forms will be sent by post only on receipt of a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED FOOLSCAP ENVELOPE. Completed applications must be returned to the Personnel Officer not later than 4.00 p.m. Friday 26 August 1977.

Directorate of Community Services
Libraries Department

SENIOR ASSISTANT

(2 posts) Ref. 9/10

£3,801 to £4,137 plus not less than £517 supplement

Applications are invited from appropriately experienced Chartered Librarians for these posts in charge of branch libraries.

SENIOR ASSISTANT
IN CHARGE

(Hospital & Housebound Library Service) Ref. 9/9

£3,367 to £3,717 plus not less than £495 Supplement

You will be second in charge of a small team providing service to hospitals and housebound readers.

You should be a Chartered Librarian and have appropriate experience.

Application forms from Personnel Services, Town Hall, Patriot Square, London E2 9PQ, or by post to 01-981 0077 quoting reference required, returnable by date August 28.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
TOWER HAMLETS

Library Assistant
for Hospital Library

The post involves patient contact and a friendly, pleasant personality is essential. Previous library experience is preferred.

Salary scale £2,232 to £2,948, plus 5 per cent per annum, according to age and experience.

Applications in writing to Mr. R. Chisholm, The National Hospital, Queen Square, London WC1N 3BG, giving the names and addresses of two referees please.

British Library Reference Division

Eighteenth-Century
Short Title
Catalogue

The team working on the eighteenth century STC in the Reference Division of the British Library has now completed a six-month pilot exercise, and the British Library Board has authorised the continuation of the project in order to catalogue the whole of the team of 15 will carry out the work over the next three years.

Applications are invited for a limited number of posts at Research Assistant II level. Candidates should have a university degree in or equivalent knowledge of eighteenth-century history or English literature; preference will be given to those with post-graduate experience in research methods in bibliography.

Successful applicants will be appointed for a period not exceeding three years.

Salary, £3,073-£4,513 according to age and experience. For further details and application forms which must be returned by 24 August, 1977, please contact Mr. H. W. Atkins, The British Library, Central Administration, Shenton House, Great Chapel Street, London W1V 4BH, telephone 636 1544 ext. 518.



The British Library

British
Architectural
Library

Cataloguer required at once for 12-month appointment to join two others in national subject library for architecture. Some knowledge of languages essential; UDC desirable; typing required. Salary not less than £3,475 + LVS.

Applications (no forms) now to the Librarian, British Architectural Library (tel. 01-580 5533, ext. 245) Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD.

REDIFFUSION
ENGINEERING
LIMITED

Librarian

required to take charge of technical library of research division and planning with the divisional framework. Library services to one Central and two Branch Libraries, supervision of Museum, Art Gallery and Technical Building. The responsibilities currently being viewed and may be subject to change.

For further information on this vacancy please telephone or write to Mrs. A. Martin, Librarian, Rediffusion Engineering Limited, 187 Cosmo Lane West, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT2 7DL. Tel: 01-842 5800, extension 272.

An essential part of the job is the management of the library and its staff. An essential part of the job is the management of the library and its staff. An essential part of the job is the management of the library and its staff.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer, 168 Drake Street, Rochdale, OL16 1XG, to whom they should be returned by 22nd August, 1977.

Applications are invited for a post of
Associate Professor
of English Philology

at the University of Tampere, Finland. The duties involve 180 hours of lecturing per annum; the salary at present £3,357, rising to a maximum of £3,507 marks.

Applications, accompanied by a birth certificate, a curriculum vitae and a copy of all publications, should be sent to Tampere University, Kirjasto, PL 607, SF-33101, Tampere 10, before noon of September 26, 1977. Enclosed to Prof. J. Aho, Supplement, telephone 01358-931-22132.

Permanent Pensionable Terms: Family passages and allowances towards transport of effects on appointment. Installation fee of up to £1,000 and one year's salary. Unfurnished University accommodation guaranteed for a period of at least three years for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Substantial leave and binoculars with travel allowance - expenses and medical aid schemes.

Short-term Contracts: Family passages and allowances towards transport of effects. Assistance with accommodation for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Applications: six copies, giving full details of qualifications, including full curriculum vitae, and references should be submitted by 26th August, 1977, to the Secretary, Rhodesia University, P.O. Box 100, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Further particulars may be obtained from the Rhodesia University. Overseas applicants should send a copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appointments), 28 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment may be obtained.

British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia should apply to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (telephone 233 4143) for their nearest British Consular Office.

Editorial
Assistant
Sub-Editor

to work on the editorial of the historical series, which includes the publication of the Oxford University Press. Some knowledge of languages essential; UDC desirable; typing required. Salary not less than £3,475 + LVS.

Applications (no forms) now to the Librarian, British Architectural Library (tel. 01-580 5533, ext. 245) Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W1N 4AD.

Marie Middle

The Worcester Research Unit

13 Park Street, Worcester

Worcester

Metropolitan Borough of Stockport

ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR

(CULTURE)

Applicants should be qualified in a library or museum discipline. Responsibilities include cultural resources and planning with the divisional framework. Library services to one Central and two Branch Libraries, supervision of Museum, Art Gallery and Technical Building. The responsibilities currently being viewed and may be subject to change.

For further information on this vacancy please telephone or write to Mrs. A. Martin, Librarian, Rediffusion Engineering Limited, 187 Cosmo Lane West, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT2 7DL. Tel: 01-842 5800, extension 272.

An essential part of the job is the management of the library and its staff. An essential part of the job is the management of the library and its staff. An essential part of the job is the management of the library and its staff.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer, 168 Drake Street, Rochdale, OL16 1XG, to whom they should be returned by 22nd August, 1977.

PUBLIC & UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF
RHODESIACHAIR OF CLASSICS
CHAIR OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the post of -

Professor and Head of the Department of English.

and

Professor and Head of the Department of Classics.

Salary Scales (approximate starting equivalent): £11,437 by £427 to £13,072. Both permanent, pensionable posts and short-term one or two-year contracts are offered.

Permanent Pensionable Terms: Family passages and allowances towards transport of effects on appointment. Installation fee of up to £1,000 and one year's salary. Unfurnished University accommodation guaranteed for a period of at least three years for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Substantial leave and binoculars with travel allowance - expenses and medical aid schemes.

Short-term Contracts: Family passages and allowances towards transport of effects. Assistance with accommodation for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Applications: six copies, giving full details of qualifications, including full curriculum vitae, and references should be submitted by 26th August, 1977, to the Secretary, Rhodesia University, P.O. Box 100, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Further particulars may be obtained from the Rhodesia University. Overseas applicants should send a copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appointments), 28 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment may be obtained.

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N. M. Rothschild
& Sons Limited

Archivist

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited propose to appoint an Archivist to take charge of their manuscripts at New Court, St. Swinburn's Lane, London. Applicants must be graduates with a Diploma in Archival Administration who have had at least five years experience of archival work. An excellent knowledge of German and French will be required and a working knowledge of Yiddish and/or Hebrew would be advantageous.

Salary will be in the range £5,400-£8,000 according to age and experience; non-contributory pension scheme; 4 weeks' annual leave plus public holidays.

Applicants should apply in writing, giving the names of two referees, before 31st August, 1977, to:

P. F. G. Fane,
Staff Director,
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited,
New Court, St. Swinburn's Lane,
London EC4P 4DU.

